AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Freight Traffic on Indianapolis Lines Continues to Be Heavier than in Former Years. It will be noticed that last week nearly 21,000 loaded cars were received and forwarded at Indianapolis, a number which has never been exceeded except in the week ending Nov. 2 of this year, and it is stated that the movement would have been still larger if there were enough cars to meet the demand. There is not an east-and-west line or a north-and-south line which can fill its orders for cars as promptly as the freight men desire. So general is the improvement in all classes of business that it is difficult to set out any one class which is predominant. The roads are now moving last year's and this year's corn crops, this year's wheat crop, this year's cotton crop and some tobacco, while shipments of baled hay are of no small imprortance. The hog crop is not moving as briskly as usual in early November, the weather being too warm. The quantity of coal being handled is rather a surprise. While shipments West of anthracite coals are light, the coals of Ohio and Indiana are moving in large quantities, and there is not a coal read which has sufficient cars to handle this branch of its traffic. East-bound there has been quite an improvement in export business in the last week, and shipments of grain to Eastern markets are heavier than month ago. Shipments of lumber eastward are light. In a local way there is still a good deal of lumber being handled. West-bound through business is light as compared with the preceding weeks of several months past, yet it is heavier than in November, 1889. The north-and-south roads are doing a good business. It will be noticed that the J., M. & I. is handling more than an average number of loaded cars, and the same is true of the tifth division of the Pennsylvania lines, and the L., N. A. & C. on its main line and the Indianapolis division is moving all the traffic it has power to handle, a considerable per cent. of it being of a local char-

NAME OF BOAD	Loaded ears, 1890.	Loaded cars, 1889.	Loaded cars, 1888.
L., N. A. & C. Air-line I., D. & W. C., H. & D. (Ind'p'l's d L. E. & W. Penn. lines I. & V J., M. & Chicago Colub's Columbus Peoria. di Chi. div St. L. div Clev. div Clev. div	384 liv.) 945 582 558 L. 1,305 div. 578 div. 1,782 div 1,204 v 1,160 1,930 2,888 2,293 2,567	387 824 616 617 1,462 698 1,783 563 706 2,048 2,575 2,002 2,346	295 374 656 427 458 747 350 1,576 635 748 1,820 1,855 1,529 1,859
Totals	20,626	2,218 19,265 4,553	2,000 15,229 4,810
Total movement	25,602	23,818	20,039

acter. Freight agents at the city depots

say that such a heavy business as they are now doing, and have been doing for weeks, is unparalleled. The shipments of furniture,

machinery, carriages, buggies, carts, etc., to the West, the Southwest and to Pacific

coast points have never before been

equaled. Below is given the number of

cars received and forwarded at Indian-

apolis in the week ending Nov. 8 as com-

pared with the corresponding weeks in 1889

Crossings and Viaducts.

James McCrea, of the Pennsylvania lines, and Joseph Ramsey, jr., of the Big Four lines, were in conference at Pittsburg two days last week. Arrangements were perfected by which at all points where the Big Four and the Pennsylvania lines cross at grade interlocking cross signals shall be put in. There are a large number of the crossings of the two lines in Ohio and Indiana, and the improvement will be a heavy expense as the crossings cost \$2,400 each. The building of viaducts at Columbus and at Indianapolis was also discussed.

At Columbus a plan has been agreed upon which provides that the city shall build the viaduct and agree to pay all the damages arising therefrom, providing the roads will make certain changes in their tracks. This they agree to do, and further agree to share in the expense of building the structure. As regards Indianapolis the conclusion was reached that the Union Railway Company would at any time build the viaduct where the citizens decide and commence it as soon as the decision is reached. Mr. Ramsey says if they want it built on the Meridian street alley there it will be built, even if it stands there only to rot. The company has the money and is ready to proceed with the work when the question of location is de-

Traffic Notes. Belt road engines last week handled 1,334 car-loads of live stock.

In the week ending Nov. 8 there were transferred over the Belt road 14,842 cars. The volume of traffic east bound over the Vandalia and the St. Louis division of the Big Four creeps along from week to week quite evenly. The Vandalia last week brought in from the west 1,218 and the St. Louis 1,202 loaded cars. In the corresponding week in 1889 the same roads brought into this station 1,240 and 1,213 loaded cars,

The four Pennsylvania lines handled at this point last week 4,243 loaded cars, against 4,460 in the corresponding week of 1889, 3,131 in 1888, and 3,383 in 1887. The corresponding week last year was one of the best business weeks of the year with the Pennsylvania lines. There were delivered at Cincinnati last week off the Chicago division 1,524 loaded cars. The official report of Geo. Bender, super-

intendent of the Chicago division of the Big Four, shows that in October there were handled on the main line and branches 30,029 loaded cars and 10,655 empties, an increase in number of loaded cars handled as compared with October, 1889, of 3,629, and an increase in empties of 2,793. Of the increase in loaded cars 2,446 was on the main line and 1,183 on its branches.

Personal, Local and General Notes. The Chicago & Alton has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. The Ohio & Mississippi added eight engines to its power this year, all built in its

Joseph Ramsey, jr., has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Union Railway Company. General Manager Greene, of the Big Four lines, will return to-day from the East.

President Ingalls will remain East until the last week in this month. C. H. Dent, formerly claim agent of the Big Four, was last week appointed super-intendent of terminals of the New York &

New England road at Boston, Mass. It is highly probable that William M. Greene, general manager of the Big Four, will, on the 1st of January, remove his headquarters from Cincinnati to Columbus.

D. B. Martin, general passenger agent of the Big Four lines, who has been East for several days looking after matters in relation to immigrant business, returned yesterday. Including the five new engines received

last week, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road has 103 locomotives, 75 per cent, of which are either new or recently The Big Four Company is building a number of neat derots at points on its

lines. At Fern Bank, Valley Junction and Thorntown the stations are nearing com-The Guarantee Ticket Brokers' Association holds its annual meeting in Kansas

City on Tuesday next, and on the same day the American Ticket Brokers' Association convenes at Louisville. John Wells, assistant to President and General Manager J. F. Barnard, of the Ohio & Mississippi, spent Sunday in the city, the guest of his brother, A. G. Wells,

superintendent of the Peoria division of the Big Four. Ticket collectors are now employed on all trains of the Big Four running between that General Manager Greene has ordered that they be employed after the let of December on the line between Galion and St.

The passenger earning of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton lines in October were larger than in any previous October. On Oct. 9 the receipts were the largest of any day since the road was opened for business. The increase of the month over October, 1889, was \$20,360.

hours and twenty minutes. But five stops were made in making the run. It is claimed

that this beats any record made on West-ern roads with freight trains.

with this heavy-weight steel. Under the laws of Indiana such an accident as that on the Queen & Crescent road on Friday could not have occurred. An engineer on the roads of this State is liable not only to a heavy fine but imprisonment if he stops a passenger train on the crossing of another road. The law in this matter cannot be to rigidly approved. ter cannot be to rigidly enforced.

Chief Engineer Becker, of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, will recommend that fifteen miles of sixty-pound-to-the-yard steel rails be purchased for the Indianapolis & Vincennes road. Ninety miles of the road will then be laid with steel of that weight. He also recommeds that the side-tracks at Spencer, Lyons and several other stations be lengthened by using the light rails taken up.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie got its tracks into Steubenville, O., Saturday last. The company would have accomplished this much sooner had it not been for petty lawsuits they were called on to defend at about every property line. President Woodford says that when the company proposed to build to that point the citizens were very enthusiastic, but as soon as the road reached the city limits there seemed to be a scheme to pluck the company in every possible way.

The founders of the Indianapolis Freight Bureau are anxious that the impression should not get out that the organization is to antagonize railroads. Its purpose is to protect the interests of shippers here so far that there shall be no discrimination against Indianapolis in favor of any other business center. The railroad officials will gladly correct any abuses of that kind. There are points in the State where Indianapolis merchants could more readily do business if this city was placed on a fair basis with Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and to correct this injustice will be one of the aims of the association.

WHERE THE DEFEAT IS CALAMITOUS. It Will Create Alarm Among Those About to Open Up New Industries.

Philadelphia Press. Much the worst effect of the Republican reverse is the alarm it is certain to create in the minds of capitalists who have been contemplating making large investments in enlarging old industries and creating new ones under the protection afforded by the McKinley act. They are now asking themselves, Will this new law be suffered to remain unchallenged for a reasonable period, or must the old tariff agitation be opened up anew and fought over in a House

overwhelmingly Democratic?

A moderate Democratic majority in the House would not have disturbed them, but the magnitude of that majority as deter-mined by last Tuesday's election seems portentous, especially since it promises to be accompanied by a considerable diminution of the Republican majority in the Sen-ate. There is no denying that the late election from this point of view is a calamity. not because of the results that are likely to flow from it, because Democratic victories are always barren, but because of the fears

it is certain to engender.

Nevertheless, if intending investers would recall the history of legislation in the last two decades they would see that they have not much cause for alarm. It is the provice of the Democratic party to agitate, but not to act. The Republicans have had control of both branches of Congress but twice since their overwhelming reverse in 1874, and both times they revised and settled the tariff law so firmly that all subequent efforts of the Democrats to disturb it and reduce duties on free-trade lines have proved unavailing. For two years, from March, 1879, to March, 1881, the Democrats had a decisive majority in both branches of Congress, but they did nothing, either for good or evil, but talk and threaten. In three other Congresses, with large Democratic majorities in the House, and the Republican control of the Senate turning on the support of some unstable independent, the country suffered, it is true, from Democratic talk and agitation on the subject of tariff reduction, but not from any

action taken. This evidence of the stability of the tariff laws, as fashioned by the Republicans, ought to reassure those who see ground for alarm in the present situation. The Republican control of the Senate is still secure, and even if it were not, no impairment of the tariff settlement of 1890 will be permitted so long as there is a Repubican President in the White House. At the same time, it must be frankly admitted that the severe defeat of Tuesday is a great misfortune, because by it creating fears of tariff changes it is calculated to prevent the McKinley act from having its due effect in stimulating, reviving and enlarging the

industrial development of the Nation. DEMOCRACY IN MISSISSIPPI.

Simple but Efficacious Methods of Depriving

the Negro of His Vote. Southern Letter in Xenia Journal. My next point was Meridian, Miss. This was my first real introduction to negroes and cotton. I arrived there at about 5 M., and at that early hour there were dozens of ox teams in sight loaded with the fleecy cotton, they having come in the day before. The proportion of colored people is as three is to four, in favor of the colored man, and yet they always turn up good round Democratic majorities. I had a talk with a white man of average intelligence. and was informed that the "nigger" never wanted to vote and seldom went to the polls. In speaking of the race generally he said he was a church member himself, but he had serious doubts about the colored man having a soul. "Why." said he, "during their religious revivals they invariably steal something, and when the day of baptism comes some of the candidates are sure to be in jail for stealing." Ten minutes later I met an intelligent colored man, a land-owner and a cotton-raiser. Speaking of politics he told me that the colored man was allowed to take no part whatever. "In the first place," said he, "the whites do not let us know when election day comes, and if we find it out and go to the polls they inform us that we must leave, that this is the white man's election and it is not our time to vote. If he persists in wanting to vote he it promptly knocked down and dragged out. If that does not have the desired effect he is shot down like a dog. The man who does the shooting is arrested, but before he gets to iail a bond is made out and he is released. to go back to the polls and menace the balance. Before his day of trial comes, if it ever does come, he has a crazy fit and is acquitted on the plea of insanity." This statement I found to be substantially true, verified in every particular by both whites and blacks. One white man told me he had seen a great many shot down like dogs, and it was necessary to do so in order to keep them under and teach them to keep their place. Notwithstanding all this abuse the colored man does nine-tenths of the ordinary labor of the South, and the South would be a barren waste if the pres-

A Real Mean Remark.

ent style of "white gentlemen" had to do

We regret to know that the enterprising ladies of the Propyleum lost \$500 on their venture with Mrs. Frank Leslie. The ladies made an unfortunate speculation. Now, if they could only have bought Mrs. Leslie at her real value, and sold her at the value she places upon herself, they would have made a handsome thing. Mrs. Leslie is, no doubt, a clever woman, but her inordinate vanity and love of notoriety are making the great American public very tired of her. If her name were to disappear from the newspapers for a year or two it would prove a great relief to millions of long-suf-

The Cyclone Stopped at the Sierras.

Rochester Democrat. For the time being Republicans may well turn their eyes to the State of California, which seems to have escaped the Democratio deluge. Two Republican members of Congress have been gained in that State, the Republican State ticket has been elected and a Republican Legislature. The Legislature will choose a United Sates Senator to succeed Leland Stanford. California deserves a very long and large credit mark. The "off" year lunacy did not develop in that

THE power of imagination is certainly very strong, but it takes something with more of a body and base to cure a cold or cough. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is now the great national remedy. On Thursday a stock train of twenty-three cars, loaded with Texas cattle, was hauled on the Wabash 151 miles in four vation Oil is the greatest pain-cure.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

A work of historical value and special interest to old soldiers is entitled, "Priscners The management of the Chesapeake & Ohio has purchased forty-five miles of steel rails, weighing seventy-five pounds to the yard, to be delivered at the rate of five thousand tons a month. When this is in the track the main line will all be laid to the prison management, relating both to the federal and confederate armies, collected from the personal experience of the authors. from the personal experience of the authors. including tables of statistics. drawn from the government archives, and the captured war records at Washington, and its weight of evidence confirmed by prominent men in and out of the service," prepared by Asa B. Isham, late first lieutenant Seventh Michigan Cavalry; Henry M. Davidson, late ser-geant Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery. and Henry B. Furness, late sergeant Twen-ty-fourth Wisconsing. ty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry. This com-prehensive title indicates the scope of the work, which really contains a more com-plete account of the experiences and suffer-ings of the federal captives during the war than has before been presented to the public. It embraces some thrilling personal narratives and also a general account of those prisons not included in the personal narratives. The most prominent of these are Salisbury, N. C.; Florence, S. C.; Belle Isle and Cahaba, Virginia, and Camp Ford, Texas. The material for this portion has been taken from various sources, a prolific mine of information being captured rebel archives in the War Department at Washington. The work contains valuable statistical information, and is illustrated by nineteen full-page illustrations, many half-page and text cuts, comprising in all about one hundred illustrations. The whole work comprises about six hundred pages, royal octavo. It is published by Lyman & Cushing, Cincinnati, and can be ordered of Robert Clarke & Co., of that city.

> "Ardis Claverden," a novel by Frank R Stockton, is a good story and a piece of careful literary work. The scene is laid in Virginia, and the author has succeeded in fixing in words that atmosphere of dreamy languor which is so peculiar a feature of the Southern climate. Ardis Claverden is the heroine, and it is with her affairs that the story concerns itself. Her mother died when she was young, and she was brought up without feminine assistance by her father, a gentleman of the old school. That she did not always know what was right the author tells us arises from the fact that take the place of a mother's influence. woman. Mr. Stockton introduces several new characters to fiction in a number of young Englishmen who have gone to Virginia to learn farming, and in other wellto-do English people who have adopted Virginia as their home. Cloth, \$1.50. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Mungo Park and the Niger," by Joseph Thompson, is at once a biography and a book of travel. Mungo Park's travels in Africa antedated all others. It was on the 2d of December, 1795, that he left Pisania, the most distant from the mouth of the Gambia river of the English trading posts. His retinue was two negro servants mounted on donkeys, he himself riding a horse; his artillery, two fowling pieces, two pistols and "some other small weapons." He had some slight baggage, some beads and some other trinkets, and, thus equipped, he set out to find the River Niger. His adventures were numerous and interesting, and two years elapsed before he reappeared at the trading station whence he had set out. He was greeted as one risen from the dead. for his bones were thought long since to have been bleaching in the wilderness. this volume the story of his travels and life are related in an interesting manner. Cloth, \$1,25. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Tom Brown's School Days," by Thomas Hughes, is an English classic and a delightful story. The life depicted is that of a generation ago. It portrays the school life at Rugby when that famous school was just coming under the influence of Dr. Arnold. The tendency of his system was to turn out maniy, self-reliant, truthful men, and Tom Brown, who is shown as a genuine, mischievous, fun-loving boy, stands as the very type of this noble teacher's work in process of development. The book is as interesting to-day as when it was first written, and the time and place for the story cannot limit its appeal to boys of English birth. The new edition, which has just been issued by T. Y. Crowell & Co., is the handsomest yet put on the market. It has tifty-three illustrations by Andrew, and is beautifully printed on calendered paper. The 12mo cloth edition sells for \$2, the edition de luxe, limited to 250 numbered copies, with Japan proofs, mounted, sells for \$5. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

"Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Bronte, is one of the best novels in the English language. To say that it is destined to live is only to repeat what time has already proven. Its original and vivid style, its life-like and powerful plot, its tremendous moral purport (once misunderstood, but now recognized) make it one of the most absorbing novels ever written. On a comparison with the majority of the works of fiction of the present day, it stands out like a mountain among mole-hills. A new edition of it has just been issued, which is probably as perfect as will ever be produced. Presswork, paper, illustrations and binding unite to make a harmonious whole. There are forty-eight illustrations, engraved by Andrew; two volumes; 12mo. Cloth, gilt top, boxed, \$5.00. Half calf, \$9.00. Edition de luxe, limited to 250 numbered copies, large paper, Japan proofs, mounted, \$10.00. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co., 146 East Fourteenth street.

"Gold Nails to Hang Memories On," by Elizabeth G. Allen, is a book constructed on an entirely new and original plan. It is a sort of dictionary of poetical quotations concerning celebrated characters in history and literature, based on their Christian names. Thus, for Abraham we find quotations concerning the patriarch Abra-ham, Abraham Lincoln and Abraham Cowley. For Benjamin we have quotations for Benjamin Harrison, Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin West, Benjamin Disraeli and others. Thus almost every noted name in ancient or modern history comes in for an appropriate notice. The names of male and female celebrities are arranged separately. The work is very well edited and is a handy book of reference or would be is a handy book of reference, or would be suitable for a Christmas present. Gilt edges, cloth, \$2.30. New York: T.Y. Crowell

"Famous English Authors of the Nineteeth Century," by Mrs. S. K. Bolton, is a collection of biographical sketches of noted English authors of this century, including Sir Walter Scott, Robert Burns, Lord Byron, Shelly, Thomas Carlyle, Tennyson, Dickens, Ruskin and Robert Browning. Mrs. Bolton has the happy faculty of giving a brief biography a form that insures sufficient fullness of important data, without neglecting those interesting minutie. the loss of which gives a sense of meagre-ness. Quotations of illustrative matter abound, and her sketches are always interesting to the young. Each sketch has an accompanying portrait. Cloth, \$1.50. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

"The Story of Scotland from the Earliest Times to the Present Century," by Dr. John McIntosh, is a complete history of Scotland, from the earliest historic period to the early part of the present century. The different periods in the development of a distinct nationality and its subsequent absorption by England are fully portrayed, and the later progress of learning and arts is set forth in attractive style. The effect of the act of union with England forms an interesting feature of the work. It is published in the "Story of the Nation's Series," uniform in style with the other volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; Indian-

apolis: BowensMerrill Company. "A Matter of Millions" is the title of a story by Anna Katharine Green, authoress of "The Leavenworth Case." which sustains the reputation of the writer for cleverness in the construction of exciting and mystifying plots, combined with a rare faculty of telling a story in a most fascinating manner. She has a most happy faculty in delineating character and a descriptive power which makes her stories very attractive. Published by Robert Bonner's Sons, New York.

"The Marvelous Country," by Samuel Woodworth Cozzens, deals with the early history and inhabitants of Arizona and

Mexico, with occasional references to recent times and events. It contains a good account of the ancient civilization of those countries, their urban antiquities and ruins, their mineral wealth, mountain scenery, etc., with quite a full history of the Apache tribe of Indians. The author's style is somewhat rambling, but the book contains much interesting matter. It is copiously illustrated. Ornamental cloth, \$2. Boston: Lee & Shepard; Indianapo-lis: Cathcart, Cleland & Co.

Vol. 3 of "Word Studies in the New Testament," by Dr. M. R. Vincent is published. The volume includes the epistles of Paul to the Romans, Corinthians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians and Philemon. The plan adopted in the first two volumes is carried out in this, the commentaries being close, critical and learned. The work is especially designed for those who understand the original Greek, or who wish to study the Scriptures in the light of the original. Cloth, \$4. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Campaigning with Crook, and Stories of Army Life," by Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., is an entertaining book. The author has made considerable reputation by his stories of army life, and has an attractive style. These sketches relate mainly to the Sioux campaign of 1876, and the pictures which they present of active campaigning on the frontier are graphic and interesting. Some of the short stories remind a little of Rudyard Kipling. The book is handsomely illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers; Indianapolis: Bowen - Merrill

A valuable addition to Shakspearian literature is a new book entitled "Shakspeare's Poems," edited, with notes, by William J. Rolfe. The author stands in the front rank of Shakspearian scholars, and his works are standard. This one contains only Shakspeare's poems, including "Venus and Adonis," "Lucrece," sonnets, etc., but none of his plays. The poems are given in full, without omission or expurgation, and the notes are copious, critical and learned. New York: Harper & Brothers; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"The Trees of Northeastern America," by Charles S. Newball, contains descriptions of all the native trees of Canada and the a mother's family name does not always | Northern United States east of the Mississippi river. There are numerous illustrations taken from original sketches, and a variety of information concerning trees, their habitat, their physical peculiarities, etc. The work is sufficiently scientific to interest scientists and yet simple enough to be attractive to the general reader. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"On the Blockade," by Oliver Optic, is the third of the Blue and the Gray series which has achieved considerable poularity among young readers. The incidents in this volume date back to the war of the rebellion, and are located in the midst of stirring scenes on the Southern coast. Without being historical, "On the Blockade" deals with possible events in a historical period. Boston: Lee & Shepard: Indianapolis: Cathcart, Cleland & Co.

"The Household of McNeil," a novel by Amelia E. Barr, takes the reader into the highlands of Scotland. The characters are typical of that region, and the pictures of life and nature are graphic and interesting. In this novel the author has departed somewhat from ner usual quiet plots, and has introduced more of the tragic element than in any other. Cloth, \$1.25. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Alden's Manifold Cyclopedia" has reached Vol. 24, this volume embracing words from Memory to Montem. This is the cheapest encyclopedia in the market and a very satisfactory one in all respects It is comprehensive and accurate, and its articles show wide research. New York: Garretson, Cox & Co.

"Epitome of the World's History," by Prof. Edgar Sanderson, is a carefully condensed narrative of ancient, mediæval and modern history, with special relation to the history of civilization and the progress of mankind. It is well designed for a school text-book. Boston: Boston School Supply Company. -

"The God of Civilization," by Mrs. M. A Pittock, is a bright and well-written story. involving the adventures of a party of Americans among some almost unknown islands in the Pacific ocean. There is a thread of pretty romance running through the story. Chicago: Eureka Publishing

AS VIEWED IN ENGLAND. Britons Do Not Cheer Victories That Promise Good for the Great Republic.

The exultant tone of the English press in commenting on the result of the American elections will open the eyes of a good many well-meaning men who voted for the Democratic candidates with the mistaken idea | thought and relieved of formal church that they were promoting the interests of | patronage, should again approach biblical their country. Englishmen cheered in Liverpool on 'Change when the news was brought that the Alabama had burned a fleet of unarmed Yankee clipper ships, but there were no cheers when the Kearsarge sunk the Anglo-Confederate. In the rivalries of commerce, no less than in those of war, our English friends reserve their applause for what they consider English victories. That is human nature. There is no use denying any more that English manufacturers and the English press ardently desire the defeat of the Republican party. The editorials of the London newspapers confirm the statement that an English writer lately made in the Fortnightly Review. that history was repeating itself, and that again, as in the war of the rebellion, English sentiment was with the Democracy. No other interpretation can be put on the remark of the Times that it sincerely hopes that the Republican defeat in Pennsylvania was the deathblow of protection. Yet it is noticeable that, while exultant, the London journals are not disposed to be overconfident. The Telegraph, for instance, warns its countrymen that "English manufacturers must not rashly suppose that we shall immediately experience any benefit from the triumph of the Democrats." And it adds: "Protectionist nations are not-likely to be convinced in a moment." Our Tory contemporary realizes that a Republican Senate remains to be overcome before the great expectant army of bagmen can land upon our shores and deluge us with wares of Birmingham, Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield and Manchester. The Englishmen remember, too, how often their Democratic allies have held the freetrade cup almost to their lips only to have an inopportune Republican victory dash it to fragments. Altogether, John Bull, though immensely pleased by the Democratic triumph, is not so sure as he would like to be that the realization is any nearer than before of that "tariff reform which"in the words of Mr. Channing, M. P .-"means millions of money to British arti-5ans."

Democrats Were Not in It.

Buffalo Commercial. The truth is the Democratic party had mighty little to do with the Republican defeat in Massachusetts. The Republicans furnished candidates and speakers for both sides in the fight. Sherman Hoar, John F. Andrew and George Fred Williams, Congressmen-elect, are Republicans who dislike Blaine and think the McKinley bill too much of a good thing. Ambitious young Republicans can get Democratic nomina-tions for any office in that State—until the Democracy feels sure of a majority.

A Good Fight on the Tariff.

The Times believes that there was no city or township in Indiana where the wageworkers and the people at large were bet-ter, if as well, educated on the tariff issue as in Muncie and Center township; certainly none where the position of the Re-publicans was more clearly defined on the inley law, and the resu the Republican majority. Had there been a full vote the Republican majority would have reached one thousand. It will be out

It Is Thankful,

ın 1892.

Kansas City Journal. The public may be thankful for one thing. The McKinley bill is a law, and a Demo-eratic lower bouse cannot change it while a Republican Senate bars the way.

If your blood is impure regulate you liver with simmon's Liver Regulator.

THE NEW YORK STORE

IESTABLISHED IN 1853.

ALL-LINEN CRASH TOWELING 3 CENTS

Per yard. The lowest price you ever saw it. If you need any don't wait till afternoon, for we haven't more than 2,500 yards of this toweling. For Monday only.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

THE WISCONSIN CONTEST.

It Has Raised an Issue That Will Not Down at the Bidding of Politicians.

Boston Transcript. The defeat of Governor Hoard in Wisconsin cannot be an occasion for rejoicing (save that a Democratic United States Senator may result) to any Democrats but those ator may result) to any Democrats but those who prefer their party to a continuance of that policy to which it has been believed all Americans were committed. The issues were squarely drawn. The question before the people of Wisconsin in their local campaign was, Should the Bennett law be repealed, or should it be retained on the statute books. The provisions and intention of this celebrated law have been so misrepresented in the heat of the campaign that a quotation of its most important requirement is essential to an understanding quirement is essential to an understanding of the contest. It is synopsized as follows:

Every person having under his control a child between the ages of seven and fourteen shall an-nually cause such child to attend some day school for a period not less than twelve weeks; provided, that any such child shall be excused from attendance on its being shown that the person so neglecting is not able to send such child to school, or that instruction has otherwise been given, for a like period, in the elementary branches commonly taught in the public schools. No school shall be regarded as a school under this act unless there shall be taught therein, as part of the elementary education of children, reading, writing, arithmetic and United States history in the English language.

The intention of this law was that every child in Wisconsin should be taught the English language, and the necessity of such a measure was made abundantly manifest in the course of the speeches which Govern-or Hoard delivered during the campaign just closed. The Governor stated that there were sections of the State wherein, to a large proportion of its citizens, English was a foreign language; that there are young people born and educated in Wisconsin who can neither read nor speak English. They have been brought up as Germans by parental preference rather than as Americans. The German Lutherans and the German Catholics formed a coalition against the law and to secure its repeal. Peck, the Democratic candidate, stood for repeal, Governor Hoard for the retention of the law. The repealers have won in a camgaign in which they have misrepresented the law as an attack on parochial schools, and have ab-surdly charged the Republicans with seeking to bring about a union of church and state. In fact, the Democrats have fought for the perpetuity of alienism in an American State, and they cannot escape the responsibility of their success. Alienism has been an issue in illinois as well, where the German Lutherans have organized to secure the repeal of the compulsory school attendance law. They captured the Democratic primaries, and the Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction runs nearly thirty thousand shead of his ticket, and apparently is elected. In the heat and fury of a campaign national issues may have blinded Democrats to the danger of indorsing the demands of alienism, but a continu-ance of their blindness means, we are confi-dent, a discontinuance of their power. Hoard should have been elected Governor of Wisconsin: that he was defeated is ominous of still further contests, with issues so sharply defined that even the dust and smoke of a national campaign cannot obscure them from the view of the entire country.

BIBLICAL FIGURES IN FICTION.

Atlantic Monthly.

Literary Art Knows Its Limits and Draws the Line at the Proper Place.

The last generation, to go no further back, has witnessed an extraordinary collection of books, centering about the chief figure of the Scriptures, which owe their origin to this great intellectual activity. Any one who will compare such a book as Fleetwood's "Life of the Savior" with Farrar's or Edersheim's "Life of Christ" will see at a glance the difference in the attitude of the writers. Now, it was inevitable that when art, as dominated by Protestant subjects, and especially the central subject, it should express itself in more exact terms. whether the form was pictorial or literary. Not merely the education of the artist, but the education of the spectator, has compelled Mr. Holman Hunt to make his "Christ in the Temple," his "Flight into Egypt," and his "Wounded in the House of His Friends" scrupulously exact archæologically. Mr. Ford Madox Brown, if he essays to portray the raising of the Shunamite's son, does not for a moment think of disclosing the interior of a Manchester house, with a Church of England clergyman to act the part of Elisba, as his Venetian, or Florentine, or Netherland predecessors in the same field might have done. mutatis mutandis. But nowadays it is not pictorial art, it is literary art, which is likely to busy itself with Scriptural subjects, partly because the whole drift of training for painters is in other directions, but more

cause the literary artist is of an audience than the painter is of spectators. The first form of literary art to fee! the influence of which we have been speaking was the poetic and dramatic. Longfellow's "Christus" in its first division, several of Browning's and Story's poems occur at once as examples. But as there are a hundred successful novels to there are a hundred successful novels to one successful poem, though there probably are nearly as many persons who in secret think they can write poems as there are who openly profess an ability to write stories, the form of fiction is that which may be counted on as most likely to engage the attention of those who lay hold of that great body of material which lies in and about the Bible for the purposes of their art. The way has been made plain by the abundant biographical studies which have appeared. These have accustomed the reading public to a treatment of the subjects detached from a strict biblical form. From a life of the Christ which builds a conjectural youth out of two or three texts of Scripture for a foundation, and a vast amount of Judaic lore for a superstructure, it is but a step to a story which imagines the same period without the necessity of a constantly guarded "From our knowledge of Jewish youths we may

There have been several stories of late, which, with more or less boldness, occupy this field of New Testament life and character. We took occasion, upon its appearance, to speak briefly of the one which was most in the public eye, General Wallace's "Ben-Hur." Probably the success of that novel had something toldo with the multi-plication of its class, but we have tried to show that some such manifestation was to be looked for in the premises. It is noticeable that, so far, these books refrain from making the central figure of all humanity the central figure, conventionally, of a piece of fiction. For so much reserve let us be thankful. But what the novelist gains in decorum by such a method he loses in art. There can be no middle choice between a deliberate converging of all lines toward this center, since center it already is in the reader's mind by an irresistible force of association and a mere allusive treatment. The author of "Ben-Hur," with a correct instinct, clearly had this in mind, and strove to diminish the actual presence of the Christ as a character in his story, leaving him rather an influence. So, too, with a somewhat similar purpose, evidently, Mr. Brooks in his story, "A Son of Issachar," scarcely introduces the Christat all, though many of the scenes take place about him, and now and then he appears as an actor. Reverence is the soul of great art, and no one can miss it out of his own nature and expect others to find it in his work. It is noticeable that while men of marked

literary power have been tempted by the subject of early Christianity, as Kingsley in "Hypatia," Ware in "Aurelian," and Peter in "Marius the Epicurean," no one has yet attempted to take the next step, and deal with the Christ. We have hinted at some of the reasons. The undying beau-ty of the New Testament narrative is an additional reason. A sister art like painting may interpret, but literary art knows its limitations. It will be boldest in the forms of poetry and the drma, but fiction turns away. There is one subject before which great fiction, with all its mirror-like power, drops its eyes, and that is truth incarnate.

COLD WINTER AHEAD.

Careful Calculations by a Weather Man Disprove Old-Time Signs and Adages.

Chicago Post. Prepare, everybody, for a cold, long winter. Lieut. Fielder M. M. Beall, United States signal officer at this point, has just completed a compilation of weather statistics covering a period of one hundred years, undertaken with a view of predicting the kind of winter the approaching one is to be.

"I thought when I began last summer said Chicago's efficient weather clerk this morning to a reporter, "that I could find certain cycles of cold and mild winters. To do this I went back to the year 1790, and took into consideration not only the temperature but moisture and dryness, certain astronomical phenomena, reports of which I had access to, and all the other conditions I could find that would directly or indirectly interfere to determine the weather from an every-day stand-point. To what conclusion did I come? Well, in the first place, I had occasion to knock over most of the so-called natural signs. I found that the farmer's old and time-honored prediction based on the thickness of the corn shuck was not reliable; that the shuck was thickest following a good corn season-when the rains came at the right time and the sun did its duty. found, comparing agricultural statistics and the weather record, that the theory, 'A heavy harvest for a hard winter,' was not reliable; as in a large number of instances mild winters followed the heaviest har-

"What conclusion did you arrive at, Lieutenant, with regard to this winter?" he

was asked. "I came to the conclusion that the coming winter would be colder and harder, with more snow, than either of the two last winters. I do not mean to predict, though, that the winter will be an especially hard one as winters go. In the past bundred years there have been no distinct conditions; as a rule not more than two mild winters come together. There would be an indefinite number of cold winters, then two wild ones, then another indefinite number of cold winters. The wet seasons did not seem to weigh as much in affecting the winter temperature as might be at first supposed; for instance, flood seasons have been followed by very cold winters, and in other instances by mild, open weather. The winds have great influence in determining the temperature, and no general prediction can cover the direction or ve-

locity of these.
"This year the storm center of the United States has been southern Illinois. That fact, carried out to a legitimate conclusion, would mean cool summer weather and warm winter weather for northern Illinois. including Chicago. But no legitimate conclusion can be drawn without going further than this fact. Southern Illinois, as the storm center, would mean a circle of storms blowing around this center from west to east south of the center, and from east to west north of the center. That would mean, ordinarily, easterly winds for Chicago, which very cold in point of temperature, but wet and penetrating. Now, then, suppose this storm-center should change so that Chicago winds would blow from the northwest-you can readily see that we would have dry but exceedingly cold weather, and it is agreed that a temperature of zero, with the wind from the northwest, is preferable in point of comfort to a temperature at 30 degrees above with

the wind from over the lake. "Taking all my observations into consideration I would say, however, that the winter will be a little colder than usual, or a little longer than usual, with a fair prospect of enough snow to protect the wheat and crops generally that must lie in the ground during the winter."

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS.

Residents of Indiana and Illinois Whose Claims Have Been Allowed. Pensions have been granted the followingsamed Indianians:

Original Invalid-Wm. Hewitt, Neff; Gerhard Klessner. Celestine; Thomas H. Rinearson, Mount Etna; Henry H. Brown, Walkerton; Henry D. Harrell, New Albany; John E. McKay, alias McCoy, Vevay; Henry Brook, Fort Wayne; Abraham Anderson, Rising Sun; Joseph H. Hall, Leiter's Ford; Joseph Shields, Bloomington; Thomas W. Irelan, Delphi; John M. Swaim, Bloomingdale; Henry Brooke, Fort Wayne; Helfer Crowner, Cataract.

Increase—Ephriam B. Fletcher, Salem; Samu-el McCall, Bloomington; Geo. Coffelt, Remington; Aaron Weaver, Syracuse; Wm. H. H. Sayler, Ko-komo; Samuei C. Hartzog, Frankfort; Silas Priest, Ligonier; Archibald McAtee, Union; Perry Brenton, Velpen; Franklın Pudney, Martinsville; Jos. F. Varner, Indianapolis; Jas. Hutchinson, Stanton; Calvin Todd, Alamo; Geo. W. Davis, Brook-ville; Jas. A. Gilbert, Prairieton; David J. Miller, Goshen; Godfrey Tanner, Tell City; Isaac F. Purcell, Vincennes; John C. Vore, Liberty Center; Abraham Evans, Princeton; A. Frazier, Bloomingsport; John Kain, Crown Point; Charles P. Rhorn, Vincennes; William Brown, Scipio; Thomas J. Tirpin, Franklin; William Purkiser, Sulfivan; James W. Henderson, Fairland; Row-land Robinson, Sunman; George Alvey, Mitchell; Levi R. Kelsey, Brazil; William May, Ellettsville; Robert J. Patterson, Muncie; Nathan Long, Lafayette; George W. Collins, Cortiand; Jacob Ficks, Mount Vernon; John Mitchell, Ohio; Joseph Schneider, Lafayette; Augustus Weich, Bennington; Marion Todd, Bloomington; John R. Knapp, Farlan; Samuel M. Beeman, Anderson; Martin V. Sherwood, Green Center; Permano Abbott, Milan; John N. Busz, Albion. Reissue-George W. Kirk, Kirksville; Samuel G. Burton, Paragon; John C. Reichman, Shoals; James P. Barker, Lynnville; John W. Coombs, Hardinsburg; John K. Blackburn, Sheridan; Elijah W. Stephens, Sullivan.

town; Henry Grow, Rensselaer. TO RESIDENTS OF ILLINOIS. Original Invalid-Albert J. Griffith, Clayton: Thomas Dukes, Danville: Peter McGinty, Murphysboro; Wm. H. Lewis, Wheaton; Owen Hester, Joliet; Norman J. Farmer, Sullivan; John Miller, Casey; Alfred Powers, Chicago; John Guinang, Aurora; Louis Kohl, Marshall; Jas. N. Nichols, Chicago: Nathan C. Stiles, Coleta; Henry Wells, Pearl; Jacob Titus, Charleston; Andrew Loeffler, Warsaw; Wm. A. Epperson, Stonefort. Increase—Aaron Jacobs, Casey; Daniel T. Ritter. Chicago; George A. May, Potomac; Royal R. Lacey, Elizabethtown; Wm. Bach, Bloomington; Christian C. Dickhut, Quincy; Lawrence W. Cop land, Metropolis City; Jasper Ramsey, Windsor; Thomas Devrick, Moonshine; Leander Knowles, Fairfield; Jordan C. Harris, Duquolu; Wm. R. Parks, Crab Orchard; Benj. O. Mitchell, Irvington; James M. Lee, Alexis; Edward R. Rardein, Neoga; John McAssey, Chicago; John R. Laforge, Watson; Herman Ellerbrock, Quincy; Dennis Dubuque, Beaverville; John Stamm, Lockport; John Hays, Wheeler. Reissue—Isaac Cowel, Grape Greek; Daniel Watters, Crescent City. Reissue and Increase-Edward Coleman, Paris;

Reissue and Increase-Tense Howell, Greens-

Jeremiah Elam, Wool, Original Widows, etc.-Catherine, mother of Marshall Chapman, Quincy.

A Poet's Wish.

Give me some quiet spot at eve Where I can spin a sonnet, And at the morn a busy spot Where I can get cash on it!

To cure constipation, sick headache and dys-nepsia Summons Liver Regulator has no equal.